

MEAN LAKE LEVELS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1924

By UNITED STATES LAKE SURVEY

[Detroit, Mich., October 3, 1924]

The following data are reported in the "Notice to Mariners" of the above date:

Data	Lakes ¹			
	Superior	Michigan and Huron	Erie	Ontario
Mean level during September, 1924:				
Above mean sea level at New York.....	Feet 601.89	Feet 579.51	Feet 571.95	Feet 245.65
Above or below—				
Mean stage of August, 1924.....	+0.24	-0.11	-0.21	-0.39
Mean stage of September, 1923.....	-0.15	-0.13	+0.44	+0.62
Average stage for September, last 10 years.....	-0.79	-1.10	-0.42	-0.37
Highest recorded September stage.....	-2.19	-3.92	-1.99	-1.96
Lowest recorded September stage.....	+0.40	-0.13	+0.67	+1.65
Average relation of the September level to—				
August level.....		-0.2	-0.2	-0.4
October level.....		+0.25	+0.3	+0.4

¹ Lake St. Clair's level: In September, 1924, 574.65 feet.

CORRECTION

REVIEW, March, 1924:

Page 181, 2d column, under head "Mississippi Drainage, Confluence, Pa.," flood stage of 19.0 feet should be "20.4 feet."

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON CROPS AND FARMING OPERATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1924

By J. B. KINCER, Meteorologist

General summary.—Following the warm weather that prevailed in Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains during the last two weeks in August, there was a reaction to cooler at the beginning of September, and the subnormal temperatures persisting in those sections throughout the month retarded the maturity of late crops. No material frost damage resulted, however, until the closing day of the month when heavy to killing frost overspread the Northwestern States, including the upper Mississippi Valley. It was much too wet for agricultural interests throughout the Atlantic States, where damaging drought had prevailed during the preceding month, but at the same time the abundant moisture was favorable for some truck and minor crops.

In most of Texas, the long drought which had prevailed practically throughout the summer in the west Gulf area was temporarily relieved, greatly improving soil conditions and benefiting late crops. In the central Gulf section, however, most vegetation suffered throughout the month, and it was too dry for the preparation of ground for fall seeding. It continued dry also in all sections west of the Rocky Mountains, except in the western portions of Washington and Oregon where rainfall during the month was somewhat above normal. Fall work

made good progress in all sections, except where it was too wet in the Southeast.

Small grains.—In the Spring Wheat Belt rather frequent rains caused considerable interruption to threshing, but elsewhere late threshing made good progress with generally favorable weather. In nearly all parts of the principal producing area the soil was in good condition for preparation for wheat seeding, and at the end of the month sowing had become general in the Ohio Valley States and was about half done in Kansas. More rain was needed for this crop, however, in parts of the Great Plains, especially in Nebraska. The early seeded wheat in the western portion of the belt was coming up generally to a good stand.

Corn.—While light to moderate frost had checked the growth of corn in the northwestern portion of the belt, no material damage resulted to this crop until the heavy to killing frost in that section at the close of the month. The damaging frost was quite general in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, and much harm was done in those States. There was some damage in Nebraska, but in the Ohio Valley States the crop largely escaped, while in Missouri and Kansas it had mostly matured before the frost came. In the Middle Atlantic area much of the corn crop was still green at the close of the month.

Cotton.—In the northern portion of the belt it was rather too cool for the development of late cotton, but in the western portion, especially in northern Texas and in Oklahoma, rainfall was beneficial to late plants. From the Mississippi Valley westward conditions, on the whole, were fairly favorable for this crop, but in the more eastern portions of the belt, especially in the Carolinas and Georgia, the frequent and heavy rainfall was decidedly unfavorable. Cotton deteriorated considerably in these States, the opening of bolls was checked, picking was retarded, and there was considerable complaint of seed sprouting, bolls rotting, and of lowering of the grade. In the central and western portions of the belt, conditions were more favorable for picking and ginning, and this work made good progress.

Miscellaneous.—In the Southeastern States, where rainfall was not too heavy, fall truck and minor crops were benefited by the increased moisture, and in much of Texas also the rainfall was helpful to them. In the central Gulf area rain was generally needed for all minor crops. In the Northern States the harvest of a satisfactory potato crop progressed well under favorable conditions. Sugar beets continued good to excellent in most sections where grown, but in the extreme lower Mississippi Valley sugar cane was very unfavorably affected by the prevailing drought. East of the Mississippi River pastures were mostly good for the season, except that they were poor and short in some sections of the Gulf States. The range remained good in the northern Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountain region, but in parts of the Southwest the prospects for winter range were poor, while feed was scarce in the Great Basin and in California.